On Cimes Wispatch

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How to Call The Times-Dispatch. Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask contral for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

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The sweet remembrance of the just Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

Good Health for Richmond.

If the Council will follow the example of the Board of Aldermen and aid in remodeling the Health Department, Richmend's prospects will be brighter in every respect than ever before. In point of climate and location, this is an ideal spot for a health resort, and under modern administrative methods those natural advantages can be greatly improved. Happily, there can be found in Richmond a number of old and hearty inhabitants whose great age and good health would seem to successfully refute any criticism of local sanitary conditions. And, indeed, if the sunshine, natural drainage, equable climate and balmy air of Richmond be fully considered, there is every reason to expect a better chance for long life here than in cities which are less favored by nature. These God-given assets of climate and sunlight and location cannot be created by man's efforts-but they may be poweruflly assisted in adding to the sum of human happiness, and that is, after all, the chief cause for the pursuit of wealth, power or education. The Chamber of Commerce is undertakt

ing to aid in the development of manufacturing interests in Richmond, and the citizens will support this effort, because ft needs no argument to show that more business means more opportunity for wealth and development for each and member of this community. Suppose, however, that instead of pointing solely to Richmonds' pre-eminence among Southern cities as a center for manufacturers and distributers, it could be added that the census reports proved Richmond to be one of the healthlest cities in America, could any stronger arguments be used? Now, this effort to ceived in no spirit of personal hostility to any individual, nor are its supporters under any misapprehension as to the true conditions in this city.

It is a simple problem of applying modern methods to a modern city. In such endeavors there is no place for bitterness or recrimination. Let us as citizens consider what Richmond's health has been and is, and what it could be, and then let the Council use the report alas the best guide obtainable at present for making that possibility an accomplished fact.

Lynching and the Federal Government.

On the 19th of March a negro confined in jail in the city of Chattanooga, under sentence of death, was taken from prison by a mob and lynched. The press of Chattanooga denounced the lawless act in plain terms, preachers denounced to from the pulpit and many of the bes citizens of the community denounced public and privately. A local grand jury was summoned and Judge Reynolds mad a strong charge, but the grand jury rereturned no indictment against the lynch-

But it so happened that the prisoner in jail had appealed to the United States Supreme Court and his appeal had been allowed, when he was taken from the juil and lynched. If the local grand jury had indicted the lynchers, and if the had been properly tried in the local court, it is not probable that the United State authorities would have taken action, but as the local grand jury failed to return any indictments, Attorney-General Moody has filed in the United States Suprem Court an order requesting the court to issue a rule upon each of the lynchers named to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

It is a complicated question and the issues involved have been discussed time and again in these columns. There is no use in threshing the old straw over again. It is enough to say that under the Fourteenth Amendment every citizen of a State is also a citizen of the United State and as such is entitled to all the rights, privileges and profection guaranteed him in the Federal constitution. It looks like the Department of Justice in Washington had determined to impress that fact, by making an example of the Chattanooga lynchers.

It is an interest coincidence that the issue of The Times-Dispatch, which announced the action of the Attorney. General in the Chattancoga case, record ed also that a white man was taken by a mob from the fall at Wadesboro, N. c and hung, without law. Lynching must be stopped. No man is safe when the mob goes on the rampage. The recent lynching of three negroes at Springheld Mo., has just been investigated by the grand jury and the jury finds that two of the victimes were not guilty of the grime with which they were charged. The evidence secured, and it was com-

plete, shows it was impossible for them to have made the alleged assault upon the woman who accused them, because the assault could not have occurred later than 9:30 o'clock on the night of April 13th, and the two negroes were at work for a transfer company that night, and did not leave their duties until 10 o'clock. Again, the jury doubts that the woman was assaultd ... any one. It cites her unsavory reputation as among the substantial grounds for the belief that her story was a fabrication.

But when mob spirit runs high, accusation answers very well for evidence, and the mob is none too particular to get the right man, provided only a victim may be found for the sacrifice.

Memorial Day.

For the North May 30th is Decoration Day; for the South it is "Memorial Day." With them it is a celebration; with us it is a sad remembrance. The beautiful custom was inaugurated in the South when our wounds were still sore, when Virginia was a military district, when most of our women, dressed in mourning, when all the South was desolate and disconsolate. Jefferson Davis was still beld as a prisoner awaiting trial for treason, and Virginia's sons felt that they had no part in government. It was a season of sorrow and mourning, and it was in that spirit and with the black clouds hangling over us that our men, women and children entered upon the observance of Memorial Day.

Some of the old people feel that the day as now observed is a desecration, since the spirit of old has departed from the occasion. But time heals all wounds. 1 is not to be expected that the young gen eration should regard the ceremony as their fathers and mothers did. It is well that the tension has been relaxed. The good Lord wills it so. Yet the day is not lacking in reverence. The ceremony is not an empty formality. Our tribut is typified in the flowers and evergreens we strow-honeysuckle for fidelity, sweet william for gallantry, rosemary for remembrance and their fragrance ascends as an expression of our gratitude to the men who fought our battles and laid down their lives for the cause to us so We love them for their sacrifice; we honor them for their courage; we are thankful to them for their example. Yesterday we spoke of the chivalry of old but the world never saw more beautiful chivalry than that which animated the Confederate soldier. It was Southern chivalry that fought the wondrous battles of the Confederacy against such terrifle odds; and it was Southern chivalry, no less, that rebuilt the South and re-

stored her prosperity.

Memorial Day in Richmond has a peculiar interest this year, as it is the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to one of the South's most distinguished soldier-statesmen—ex-Governor William

The Commencement Season.

The commencement season approaches and in a little while a large number of young men and young women who are attending the Virginia schools will receive their diplomas and enter upon the serious business of life. The term "commencement" signifies

that the graduates are beginning thei career. Unfortunately some of them do not realize the fact. They seem to think that when they receive their diploma they have accomplished all things, that the season of struggle and endeavor is ended and that the future will take care of itself. Poor fellows! The rude awakening comes all too soon, and there is nothing under the sun more pathetic than a distillusionized college graduate. It is would do any good, the Times-Dispatch would print a sermon and try to make these young dreamers realize that in gaining a diploma they are simply training for the serious struggles of life, that their attainments thus acquired are mere ly the weapons with which they are to fight, and the victory is afar off. But such a sermon would be laughed to scorn by the dreamers. It will take more than words to awaken them. But after all, it is better to give them words of good cheer, and in spite of discourage ments to come-this much may be said for their comfort.

Every now and then some practical business man goes into print with the statement that a college education tends career. If that be true, there is no virtue in training and education is a flat failure. The trouble with all such philosophers is that they do not discriminate They draw general conclusions from sposific instances. They tell you that they know of college men who failed in bust ness and they conclude that their training was the cause of it.

College men fall in business, not be cause of their training, but in spite of it, How can mental training unfit a man for any pursuit that requires brain power? If the college man failed in spite of his training, what would have become of him, if he had had no such advantage? But college men are not failures. The record shows it. There is a publication called "Who's Who." It contains short biographical sketches of the men and women who are prominent in American life. The editor of that publication recently made the statement;

"According to the last census there are in the United States 14,794,63 males over thirty years old. The United States Bureau of Education estimates that these are divided educationally as follows:

ing, 7.70, of whom 0.126 were college graduates. That is. From the 1.757.023 of class 1 no notable

, one for every 494 the 325,613 of class 4 came

boy in the United States failed entirely to become so notable in any department of usefulness and reputable endeavor as to attract the attention of the Whols to attract the attention of Who editors, and that only taught men succeeded.

22. That a boy with only a common school education had, in round numbers,

one chance in 9,000.

"3. That to high schol maining increased this chance nearly twenty-two

times.

"4. That college education added gave the young man about ten times the chance of a high-school boy and two hundred times the chance of the boy e training stopped with the commo

"5. That the A. B. graduate was pre-eminently successful and that the self-educated man was inconspicuous." The Times-Dispatch commends these exhibits to the college graduates of 1996

and wishes them a merry vacation and a happy, prosperous and useful career,

The School As a Necessity.

Senator George B. Keezell, of Rock ingham, appeared before the State Board of Education on Monday last and made a plea on behalf of the people of his

county for high schools. He said, "that it had come to the point that his people who were ambitious for the advancement of their children were obliged either to send them to a boarding school or to move their families to a town or city, unless they could have rural high schools."

Senator Keezell does no texaggerate. He is a very practical man and very careful in his statements. He meant to impress upon the Board of Education that better rural schools were a necessity. Parents who are ambitious for their children are not going to let them grow up in ignorance or with scant training. If they can not get good schools in the country they will move to town.

Many such parents have already donso and that is why there are so many Virginia farms for sale.

We are taking a great deal about build ing up our agricultural interests in Virginia, but we cannot hope to do so until we have better country schools and better country roads. With good schools and good roads, country life in Virginia will become more and more attractive. With out them there will continue to be a growing disposition, especially on the mari of the young folks to leave the farms and cast their lot in the city.

This is a question which especially concerns the farmers of the State. As the case now stands, the city children have a decided advantage over the country children.

Diseased beeves can't be legally used for packing, but it has been found that they can all right.

Senator Beveridge believes that sickly cows ought to be allowed the privilege

Milinery is not so important in Russia. People are more likely to inquire whether their heads are on straight. It should be said on behalf of the

packers that they charged nothing extra for the taint.

That Williamsburg investigation travels about as fast as a freight rate-bill.

It looks like double trouble for the

Czar. It's the openwork season for South American revolutions.

Healthy, wealthy and wise for ours Nice trousseau days, these.

Blanket nights. Pleasant to get away from the dust for an hour or so, what?

The term "potted meat" also covers multitude of sins.

Ingersoll and Beecher.

Eldor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I have just seen an article from
The Times-Dispatch, bearing date of
March 29th, entitled "ingersoil and
Beecher," in which Dr. Riley gives an
account of a meeting between Mr. Ingersoil and Mr. Beecher, at wildch Mr.
Beecher likened Mr. Ingersoil to a man
"knocking the crutches from beneath a
cripple."

rendering the content of Mr. Ingersoll's retipple."

Fernilt me, a member of Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Beecher never met but once, the memorable occasion when Mr. Beecher introduced Mr. Ingersoll to an audience at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, as "the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue of all men on this globe" lish tongue of all men on this globe" (see New York Hernld, October 31, 1889), and I am quite positive that no such conversation as Dr. Riley relates to the pince on that occasion. Hoping that you will do Mr. Ingersoll's family the favor of giving the truth to your numerous readers and at same time do on act of justice to the defenseless dead, I am, New York, May 28, 1906.

Shockoe Cemetery.

Shockoe Cemetery.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Please allow me space in your
valuable paper to urgently request all
section owners in Shockoe Hill Cemeterythose who are neglecting them (and they
are many)-to take some interest in improving the appearance and condition of
their sections. Under an ordinance recently adopted by the City Council upon
the payment of one hundred dollars into
the city treasury their sections will be
kept in good condition perpetually by
the city. I do sincerely hope that many
will avail themselves of this splendid
plan, not only for their own sections, but
to improve and heautify that historic
cemetery, where rest the mortal remains
of scores and hundreds of eminent people
who laid the foundation and added lustre
and strength of character as well as
noble deeds to the proud record of dear
old Richmond.

and strength of character as well as noble deeds to the proud record of dear old Richmond.

Among the galaxy of names are such eminent men who represented American jurisprudence, as Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Crump, Judge Meredith, Joseph Mayo, Gen. James McDoneld and many others whose names are embrined in the hearts of the people. The walkways and driveways will be kent in good condition and everything will be done on the part of the authorities to bring it back to its would condition as in days of yore; and it should behoove the section owners to do their part. The City Council has recently passed a resolution to creet a monument over the grave of Hon. Joseph Mayo, who was for many years mayor of our city, and who left an imperishable record of his intrinsic worth as a man and chief imagistrate of Richmond. Shockoe Jilli Cemeterv is the oldest in Richmond (next to St. John's) and it should be perpetuated as not only a monument to her great men and noble women who are burled there, but as an inspiration to the present scheration to intensify their zeal in adding force of character and hoble deeds for the upbuilding and beterment of good citizenship of Greater Richmond.

GEORGE B. DAVIS, Superintendent.

1.627, one for every 491
rom the 25,03 of class 4 came
7.700 one for every 42
It thus appears:
"1. That from 1800 to 1870 the uneducated of Chart Hillteker.

The Day You Begin Taking Ozomulaion That Day Your Cure Begins.

Ozomulsion

The Cod Liver Oil Enulsion "Par Excellence."

Is the Cure. During Winter and Early Spring PNEUMONIA lurks in the highways, COLDS AND COUGHS pounce noon from the open doors or windows, CONSUMPTION Camps on the

ont Consumption Camps on the doorstep.
Only the Thoughtful—the Cautious—Escape the Many I'lls that Winter Brings in its Train.
Many Thousands Die Each Year who might have lived to be Happy and Useful. The """ Comulsion Curs

The Greatest Known Remedy for COLDS, COUGHS, PNEUMONIA and CONSUMPTION

and CONSUMPTION
Brings to bear on these Diseases the most Powerful Curative Agents—tried with the most Successful Results during the past Thirty Years,
Ozomulsion is a Scientific Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Guaiacol, Glycerine and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

All these great Curative Properties—each in itself a great remedy—are combined in One Superb Preparation for the Human Ills above Enumerated,
Beneficial Results are Obtained after the First Dose. the First Dose.

There are two sizes—8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles; the Formula is printed in 7 languages on each. OZOMULSION LABORATORIES

Rhymes for To-Day | HE NEVER SAW

Or is the Worst Yet to Come?

There were little tricks about it fit to make us pretty sore—
But don't you think the Packer's schemed to trick us and defy us.

Standard Oil for long has been the but

of eyery curser,

Kicker, muck-man and the others who have had the bills to pay;

But don't you think the Packing Trust is really somewhat worser,

In its way?

As we have learned the railroad men knew how to squirm and wiggle,
And to fleec the little trader while they
practiced to deceive;
But don't you think the Beef Trust had
been greater cause to giggle,
In its sleeve?

Rancid meat, tubercular or rotten-they could get a Price for it from Foverty and, faith, they

made the sale!

Oh, don't you think the Packing Trust would look a whole lot better, In a jail?

Merely Joking.

The Reason.-Jessie: "You seem to like his attentions. Why don't you marry him?" Jennie: "Because I like his atten-tions."—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

num?" Jennie: "Because I like his atten-tions."—Ally Sioper's Half-Holiday, Familiarity Bred Contempt.—"Is your horse afraid of automobiles?" asked the tourist who was mending a broken tire. "No," answered Farmer Corntossel, "he's hauled too many of 'em home fur that."— Washington Star.

Those Spring Finds,—"Had a little stroke of luck to-day," remarked Johngates, "How was that?" inquired Georgegould. "In a pocket of my last summer's vest I found a million dollars that I didn't know I thad."—Houston Chronelle. Chronicle.

here of Nurtich's new house as 'a mag-nificent marble pile." Editor: "Well?" Proofreader: "Well, it isn't marble at all; it's a frame building." Editor: "That's so. Then just substitute 'wood' for 'marble." —Philadelphia Press.

Voice of the People.

Voice of the People.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-In the Times-Dispatch of May 27th

"Tax-Payer" has a strong letter on the
well-known vandalism of boys in destroying vacant property. Every one interested in boys should read the letter, then
sit down and think hard—not of the boys.

He cites instances of vandalism against
his own and other property. Says, in
part: "The real estate agents of this
city can verify these statements as to the
conditions of vacant property." "The He cites instances of vandalism against his own and other property. Says, in part: "The real estate agents of this city can verify these statements as to the conditions of vacant property." The only remedy to prevent these law-breaters from vandalism is an adequate police force. An adequate and efficient police force. An adequate and efficient police force to prevent these devastations and outrages is far more necessary for the good of the city, the preservation of property, the security of life, the well-being of society and the morals of our boys than all the schemes suggested and now agitating the public mind." "The police force is insufficient to protect this property and should by all means be increased to safeguard it. Night and day there should be a paironium on every square of the city." I don't know how many squares there are in the city; 800 is probably a moderate estimate; eight hours is long enough for one policeman to chase a block full of boys, making three for the twenty-four hours; \$500 a year is little enough to pay him. This would be 2400 policemen, \$1,440,690 or \$1,400,000 in the years. I doubt if in the same time the boys would destroy that amount of property. If they did their fathers should be made to restore it dollar for dollar, and heavily fined besides, for breeding State criminals. Since a block full of boys, and construint one policeman can watch a block full of boys and watch one policeman closer than one policeman can watch a block full of boys. I doubt the remedy remedying. Get Judge Lindsay to come here and tell you his experience in Denver. Say it worked. The loys are worth more than the property, anyway. Such a system of suppression would make either lifeless, mamby panrhy, milksops or shrowd, sharp, quick dodgers and despisers of law. Boys are fair and true, naturally, unnatural city conditions warp them. They want to do what is risht, and of twell, if some one will lend them. They are bubbling over with life and are going to do something. If we don't find something for them t

MEMORIAL DAY.

BY W. L. AUSTIN.

By W. L. AUSTIN.

Scatter sweetest flowers o'er their graves to-day;

'Neath the sod lie the bones of the honored brave,
Who passed from the strife to rest in the grave.
With a tear for each garland, a sigh for each spray.
Spread above them the brightest earth's fields afford;
For dear to our hearts their memory we hold;
A love that we cherish for the loyal and bold.
Who measured their lives by the strength of the sword And championed the cause of the South they loved.
Brave soldiers and true on the field they proved;
And though the strength of the North prevailed,
Their faith ne'er faitered, nor their courage failed,
Till on the field of battle their life blood was shed;
And we mourn them to-day as our honored dead.

Stands towering you in beauteous Hollywood,
That granite monument whose pointed peak
Pierces the sky. Could its stones and slabs but speak;
They'd toil of battlefields upon which stood,
The bravest men in all this glorious land;
Who fought and fell with their face to the fore,
Pressing the battle 'mid the cannon's wild roar;
Till their hearts had been stilled by the enemy's hand,
Now sleep they beneath this green sward to-day,
While we tenderly strew sweetest flowers of 'May,
Sweet peace to their souls is our prayer to the throne
Of God above, whence their spirits have flown. Of God above, whence their spirits have flown.
The banner they loved we'll unfurl to the breeze,
O'er each flower-decked grave 'neath the shade of the trees.

The slabs o'er their graves are crumbling with age,
Yet their memory is fresh in our hearts to-day;
Though two-score long years have rolled away,
Since these battle-scarred heroes passed from life's stage.
We lift up our eyes from the last resting place
Of these warriors who fell 'mid the noise of the strife;
To view the thin line of their comrades in life,
Who assemble here to-day, and we scan each face
With a feeling of love. Soon the last call
Will sound—the last honored veteran will fall,
And go to his grave proudly wearing the gray—

And go to his grave proudly wearing the grey— To arise when the arch angle sounds revielle; And, standing with God's army, hear the glad word-"Well done, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord,"

Cheap Luxuries.

Merchants Complain.

Knew of No Favoritism.

Witness said he knew of no "favoritism" practiced by any member of the board while he was a member. "I regarded them as honest and patriotic gen-

tiemen."
Witness said that the request for bids should be printed in the newspapers as the system of sending out notices to only a few merchants would give rise to favoritism.
The committee then took a recess for dispar

The committee then took a recess for dance.

The committee met again at 2:30 o'clock, with Judge Richardson on the stand. Mr. Ould was present.

The official stenographer, at the request of the chairman, read at length the festimony of J. S. Moore so that Judge Richardson, could know exactly what witness had said J. S. Moore had testified that Judge Richardson had his private marks and had told him after the awards had been made that he (Richardson) had known his (Moore's) private mark and had pointed out his goods and asked that the awards be given him (Moore) and that it had been done.

Senator Risson asked witness if he had told Moore as testified.

Judge Richardson:

"I DESINE TO MIPHASIZE WHAT I HAVE ALTIVATY SAID. WHAT HE (MOORE) HAS SAID. WHAT HE (MOORE) HAS SAID. THE TO MIPHASIZE WHAT I PRIVATE MARK IS NOT SO AND COULD NOT HE SO. IT IS ENTRIELY FOREIGN TO MY CHARACTER. ON THE DATIES HE NAMES I WAS NOT A MEMBURA OF THE BOARD. I COULD THINK HE HAD NAMED THE

cial board. Witness said he considered that the scheme saved money for the institution. appointments were accepted by the spe-

Cheap Luxuries.

Witnesses then testified as to the "luxuries." He said that fish and oysters were the cheapest food obtainable; that the venison cost only ten cents per pound; that a turtle that would make ten gallens of soup, cost \$1 or less; that the lobster was canned, and that the lee cream cost \$1 per gallon, which was used for the board, officers and patients. Witness said that he thought many of the articles produced by the farm was too highly priced to the hospital. He said that he thought that milk should be charged at twenty cents, instead of twenty-five cents per gallon. The hospital consumes all the product of the farm, and so the farm makes a profit.

Mr. Mercer stood uside.

Richardson on Stand. if he had made an examintion of the books of the institution with a view of

if he had made an examintion of the books of the institution with a view of determining the number of awards made J. S. Moore & Sons, of Richmond, during Judge D. C. Richardson's term of office as a member of the Board of Directors? Witness said he had.

Colonel Lawless informed the committee that he desired to show that despite the statement made by J. S. Moore that he had received no bids while Judge Richardson was a member of the board, and that he declined to bid. "I will show that of the 20 quarterly awards made during the six years udge Richardson was a member of the board, J. S. Moore and Sons received awards at 14 quarters, amounting to \$3,547.50, and that J. S. Moore and Sons received awards made during the six years Judge that J. S. Moore and Sons received awards made during the six years Judge Colonel Lawless then read the copy from the books, showing the awards made J. S. Moore and Sons. They filled four

pages of a large paper.

Mr. Mercer said that while Judge Richardson was a member of the board, he never served on the award committee.

Members Bought Supplies. Witness said that in many instances under the old board, members of the board were authorized by the award committee to purchase supplies not bought by contract.

Witness said that Colonel Walter H.

Taylor bought brandy and sherry; Cap-tain McCracken bought whiskey, sacarine and coffee; Mr. Starke bought feed stuffs; Mr. George E. Smith bought leaf

In answer to a question by the chairman, witness said he could not recall that anything was ever bought from McCracken and Company, of Fredericksburg. Capitain McCracken, witness said, was a member of the firm of McCracken and Company.

Chairman Sadler read from a report of the expert accountant showing that Mr. Cole, a member of the special board, land sold directly supplies to the hospital and that Mr. Clowes, a member of the special board, had sold typewriter supplies to the hospital.

Chairman Sadler:

Q. "DON'T YOU KNOW THAT IT IS DIRECTLY AGAINST THE LAW FOR A MEMBER OF THE BOARD TO SELL TO THE HOSPITAL?"

A. Yes. I so understand it. In answer to a question by the chair-

TO THE HOSPITAL?"

A. Yes. I so understand it.
Witness stated that the eighty-four Smithfield hams were purchased for the board, but that the officers of the hospital got their share of them.
Senator/Sadler.
"WE WANT THIS INFORMATION SO WE CAN REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE WHETHER OR NOT IT WILL BE CHEAPER TO PAY THE BOARD A PER DIDM RATHER THAN TO FEED THEM."
Witness testified that lee cream was purchased four times during a month. He said that it was used twice for the special board. From 2 to 4 gallons were used each time. Witness here stated why it was that the clerk, the steward and the engineer received extra compensation by their seasons.

used each time. Witness here stated why it was that the clerk, the steward and the engineer received extra compensation by being appointed to extra positions at extra pay. He said it was done by order of the special board, because they thought it saved money and secured better results.

The increases ran from \$450 for the clerk to \$200 for the engineer.

Mr. Mercer, in speaking of Mr. Wynskoop, the engineer, said that he considered the increase of his sailarly was for superintendent of motive power, as he (the engineer) was not a plumber and the increased salarry could not be for plumbing.

Senator Sailer said that Mr. Wynkoop had testified that he was employed as plumber, but that he had also testified that the was employed as that the superintendent had a right to appoint the under officers and that his

Farm Wagons

On account of special inducement by the manufacturers, we are enabled to offer the famous

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at special low prices. The BIRD-SELL is a steel skein wagen, and one of the most durable and best built farm wagons made. Get our prices and catalogue before purhasing. New catalogue of all Farm Im-

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free from grit and acid. Prevents

SOZODONT FOOTH

accumulation of tartar. Will not injure the enamel of the teeth. Ask your dentist.

WRONG DATE ONLY ONCE, BUT HE HAS NAMED THIS DATE SIX TIMES, IF I HAD DONE WHAT HE SAYS I DID, I WOULD BE A SPY ON THE ACTIONS OF MY COLLEAGUES WHO I SO HIGHLY ESTEEM. THE CHARGES ARE UNTHUE.

Colonel Lawless here stated that if the patients did not get more and better food it was because the appropriations were not large enough.

Senator Sadler: "We are here seeking light, and if the appropriation is not large enough, we will so report to the Legislature."

Senator Sadler to Judge Richardson:
Q. Did you ever talk about the hospital to J. S. Moore?

A. I DID TALK TO MR. MOORE, BUT I EVER TOLD HIM WHAT HE SAYS I DID.

Ludge Richardson stood aside.

Judge Richardson stood aside.

Poor Bookkeeping.

Mr. Thomas Boudar, one of the expert accountants, was then called to the stand.

Mr. Thomas Bounar, one of the expert accountants, was then called to the stand.

Senator Sadler here read the additional report of the expert accountants.

Mr. Boudar testified that the system of bookkeeping at the hospital was not up-to-date; that it was impossible for the officers to tell what was needed, as there could be no daily reports.

Witness said that there were supplies purchased at retail all the time, such as flour, and indeed all classes of supplies.

Witness said that there were large quantities of guano purchased, and that no bids were asked for guano.

In answer to a question, witness said that the guano was purchased from L.

W. Lano, & Son and L. W. Lane.

Witness said that the reoprt made by the experis was made up from items taken at random. A thorough examination of the books would take, he said, about four months.

Witness said that the thirteen items, showing that discounts should have been deducted, were only an example; that there were many other instances.

Witness stated that the accounts were not properly kept, and that it was almost impossible to tell what the percapita is and what the profits from the farm are.

capita is and what the profits from the farm ar.

(At this point the proceedings were do layed by the shoring of two patients in the hall. Serganit-at-Arms Watkins attempted, but failed to awaken them.) Nominal Rent.

Mr. Mercer stood aside.

Richardson on Stand.

Judge D. C. Richardson was then called to the stand.

Judge Richardson, who was once on the general board, was charged by J. S. Moore, a Richmond merchant, with haying asked for his "private hid marks." with a view to giving him the awards. The chairman related to Judge Richardson slowly and combination that the had said that Judge Richardson asked for his "private marks."

Judge Richardson slowly and emphatically made this statement:

"I SAY NOW POSITIVELY THAT ANY STATEMENT THAT I EVER ASKED FOR, RECEIVED, OR KNEW OF ANY PRIVATE MARKS OF ANY BIDDER IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE. SUCI A THING WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY LAVE MADE AN IMPRESSION ON ME, AND I AM POSITIVE."

WITNESS SAID THAT J. S. MOORE HAD CALLED UPON HIM SATURDAY MORNING. "I ASKED HIM WHEN THIS ALLEGED CONVERSATION WITH ME TOOK PLACE. HE SAID EITHER IN 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 OR 1902. I SAID: 'HOW COULD YOU HAVE THOUGHT THAT WHEN HAVE NOT BEEN A MEMBER OF THE BOARD SINCE 18967. HE REPLIED, SHOWING CONSIDERABLE EMOTION: 'I DO NOT."

"I DO NOT BELIEVE MR. MOORE SAID THAT TO INJURE ME."

WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HAVE MADE."

WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HE WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HEAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HE WAS PAYING WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAING HE WAS PAYING HE W

The Coal Contract.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE MR. MOORE MEANT TO INJURE ME."
WITNESS SAID THAT MOORE SAID HE HAD THOUGHT HE WAS PAYING HIM A COMPLIMENT. WITNESS SAID HE FINALLY SHOWED MOORE THAT HE HAD BEEN NEAR DOING HIM A FEARFUL INJUSTICE.

The Coal Contract,

Colonel Lawlees handed the witness a letter from the Chesapeake and Ohlo coal agency, and asked him to say whether or not it was a contract to furnish coul, whether a coal strike was on or not.

Chairman Sadler ruled out the question as not proper because the witness was not an expert on contracts. Colonel Lawless insisted that it was a question of fact and not of law.

Dr. Dunn took the chair at this point during the temporary absence of Senator Sadler.

Witness stated that coal had been purchased for \$1.121-2 a ton, and on account of strike the coal company had raised its price to \$4.50 a ton, and that the instant of strike the coal company had raised its price to \$4.50 a ton, and that the instant had pald the bill and afterwards asked the opinion of the Attorney-General; that if the Mattorney-General; that if the Mattorney-General; that if the Mattorney-General; that if the Attorney-General; that if the Attorney-General; that if the Attorney-General; that if the Attorney-General had decided that payment should not be made the hospital would have had to sue to get the money back.

Colonel Lawlees pointed out that then ordered the bill paid.

Colonel Lawlees pointed out that Witness said that while he was on the board a great many Richmond merchants complained of the awards. Witness said that he would change the word "complained" to "enquired." Winess said that the chairman, Colonel Taylor, sometimes appointed members to make purchases when the Award Committee reported that the bids were not accepted. mittee reported that Captain McCracken accepted.
Witness said that Captain McCracken was nearly always a member of the Award Committee and also to make purchases. He said he recalled this because Captain McCracken was a merchant, Dr. Moncuro was superintendent during the while time witness was a member of the board.
Witness said the board, while he

the wille time wilness was a member of the board. Wilness said the board, while he was a member, had good dinners, but not better than most of the members had at home. Witness said he thought the dinner was served to save the time that it would have taken to have gone to the hotel. He did not think the people of Virginia would begradge a good dinner to men who were serving without pay. Witness said he was not a member of the Awards Committee which met and made awards the night before the meeting of the general board. It was, therefore, impossible for witness to have used private marks if he had had them. Witness said he had felt great resentment against Moore on account of the charges he had made, but that he now feels that Moore did not intend to do him an injustice.

Colonel Lawless and the charman, speaking for the committee, said that no one believed the charges made by Moore, but put down his statements to the bitterness of a "kicker."

Judge Richardson: "My good name is my most valuable possession and I desire to defend it. I thank you for your kind expressions of confidence."

Knew of No Favoritism.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILLIAMSHURG, VA., May 29.—Chairman Sadler to-night received a long distance message from Mr. E. H. Clowes saying that he would reach Williamsburg to-morrow morning and appear before the investigating committee.

Why She Was An Early Bird.

"Just think, our new cook gets up at "clock without being called."
"She must be a jewel."
"Yes; she's going to be married to the allkman next week."—Familie Journal.

W. MINOR WOODWARD, STEWART M. WOODWARD,

Woodward & Son, Wholesale Lumber.

Yellow Pine, White Pine, Hard Woods and Minhogany. SAW-MILLS at Ford, Dinwiddle Co., and Chula, Amelia Co., Vir-ginia, YARDS in Richmond and Manchester, covering seven acres, OFFICE, NINTH AND ARCH STS., Richmond, Vd.